SEPTEMBER 29, 1774. THE NUMBER 1208.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In Civitate Libera Linguam Mentemque Liberas Esse Debere.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* 8. 28.

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The SPEECH *of the Right Reverend Doctor* JONATHAN SHIPLEY, *Lord Biſhop of* St. Aſaph's, *in Favour of the* BOSTON CHARTER.

MY LORDS,

IT is of ſuch great Importance to compoſe, or even to moderate the Diſſentions, which ſubſiſt at preſent between our unhappy Country and her Colonies, that I cannot help endeavouring, from the faint Proſpect I have of contributing ſomething to ſo good an End, to overcome the inexpreſſible Reluctance I feel at uttering my Thoughts before the moſt reſpectable of all Audiences.

The true Object of all our Deliberations on this Occaſion, which I hope we ſhall never loſe Sight of, is a full and cordial Reconciliation with North America. Now, I own, my Lords, I have many Doubts whether the Terrours and Puniſhments we hang out to them at preſent are the ſureſt Means of producing this Reconciliation. Let us at leaſt do this Juſtice to the People of North America, to own, that we can all remember a Time when they were much better Friends than at preſent to their Mother Country. They are neither our natural nor our determined Enemies. Before the Stamp Act, we conſidered them in the Light of as good Subjects as the Natives of any County in England.

It is worth While to inquire by what Steps we firſt gained their Affection, and preſerved it ſo long; and by what Conduct we have lately loſt it. Such an Inquiry may point out the Means of reſtoring Peace, and make the Uſe of Force unneceſſary againſt a People whom I cannot yet forbear to conſider as our Brethren.

It has always been a moſt arduous Taſk to govern diſtant Provinces, with even a tolerable Appearance of Juſtice. The Viceroys and Governours of other Nations are uſually temporary Tyrants, who think themſelves obliged to make the moſt of their Time; who not only plunder the People, but carry away their Spoils, and dry up all the Sources of Commerce and Induſtry. Taxation, in their Hands, is an unlimited Power of Oppreſſion; but in whatever Hands the Power of Taxation is lodged, it implies and includes all other Powers. Arbitrary Taxation is Plunder authoriſed by Law; it is the Support and the Eſſence of Tyranny, and has done more Miſchief to Mankind than thoſe other three Scourges from Heaven, - - - Famine, Peſtilence, and the Sword. I need not carry your Lordſhips out of your own Knowledge, or out of your own Dominions, to make you conceive what Miſery this Right of Taxation is capable of producing in a Provincial Government. We need only recollect, that our Countrymen in India have in the Space of five or ſix Years, in Virtue of this Right, deſtroyed, and driven away, more Inhabitants from Bengal, than are to be found at preſent in all our American Colonies; more than all thoſe formidable Numbers which we have been nurſing up for the Space of 200 Years, with ſo much Care and Succeſs, to the Aſtoniſhment of all Europe. This is no Exaggeration, my Lords, but plain Matter of Fact, collected from the Accounts ſent over by Mr. Haſtings, whoſe Name I mention with Honour and Veneration; and I muſt own, ſuch Accounts have very much leſſened the Pleaſure I uſed to feel in thinking myſelf an Engliſhman. We ought ſurely not to hold our Colonies totally inexcuſeable, for wiſhing to exempt themſelves from a Grievance which has cauſed ſuch unexampled Devaſtation; and, my Lords, it would be too diſgraceful to ourſelves to try ſo cruel an Experiment more than once. Let us reflect, that before theſe Innovations were thought of, by following the Line of good Conduct which had been marked out by our Anceſtors, we governed North America with mutual Benefit to them and ourſelves. It was a happy Idea that made us firſt conſider them rather as Inſtruments of Commerce than as Objects of Government. It was wiſe, and generous, to give them the Form and the Spirit of our own Conſtitution; an Aſſembly in which a greater Equality of Repreſentation has been preſerved than at home, and Councils and Governours ſuch as were adapted to their Situation, though they muſt be acknowledged to be very inferiour Copies of the Dignity of this Houſe and the Majeſty of the Crown.

But what is far more valuable than all the reſt, we gave them Liberty. We allowed them to uſe their own Judgment in the Management of their own Intereſt. The Idea of taxing them never entered our Heads. On the contrary, they have experienced our Liberality on many publick Occaſions: We have given them Bounties to encourage their Induſtry, and have demanded no Return but what every State exacts from its Colonies; the Advantages of an excluſive Commerce, and the Regulations that are neceſſary to ſecure it. We made Requiſitions to them on great Occaſions, in the ſame Manner as our Princes formerly aſked Benevolences of their Subjects; and as nothing was aſked but what was viſibly for the publick Good, it was always granted, and they ſometimes did more than we expected. The Matter of Right was neither diſputed, nor even conſidered. And let us not forget that the People of New England were themſelves, during the laſt War, the moſt forward of all in the national Cauſe; that every Year we voted them a conſiderable Sum, in Acknowledgment of their Zeal and their Services; that, in the preceding War, they alone enabled us to make the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, by furniſhing us with the only Equivalent for the Towns that were taken from our Allies in Flanders; and that, in Times of Peace, they alone have taken from us ſix Times as much of our Woollen Manufactures as the whole Kingdom of Ireland. Such a Colony, my Lords, not only from the Juſtice, but from the Gratitude we owe them, have a Right to be heard in their Defence; and if their Crimes are not of the moſt inexpiable Kind, I could almoſt ſay they have a Right to be forgiven.

But, in the Times we ſpeak of, our publick Intercourſe was carried on with Eaſe and Satisfaction. We regarded them as our Friends and Fellow Citizens, and relied as much upon their Fidelity as on the Inhabitants of our own Country. They ſaw our Power with Pleaſure, for they conſidered it only as their Protection; they inherited our Laws, our Language, and our Cuſtoms; they preferred our Manufactures, and followed our Faſhions, with a Partiality that ſecured our excluſive Trade with them, more effectually than all the Regulations and Vigilance of the Cuſtom-houſe. Had we ſuffered them to enrich us a little longer, and to grow a little richer themſelves, their Men of Fortune, like the Weſt Indians, would undoubtedly have made this Country their Place of Education and Reſort; for they looked up to England with Reverence and Affection, as to the Country of their Friends and Anceſtors; they eſteemed and they called it their Home, and thought of it as the Jews once thought of the Land of Canaan.

Now, my Lords, conſider with yourſelves what were the Chains and Ties that united this People to their Mother Country, with ſo much Warmth and Affection, at ſo amazing a Diſtance. The Colonies of other Nations have been diſcontented with their Treatment, and not without ſufficient Cauſe; always murmuring at their Grievances, and ſometimes breaking out into Acts of Rebellion. Our Subjects at Home, with all their Reaſons for Satisfaction, have never been entirely ſatisfied. Since the Beginning of this Century, we have had two Rebellions, ſeveral Plots and Conſpiracies; and we ourſelves have been Witneſſes to the moſt dangerous Exceſſes of Sedition. But the Provinces in North America have engaged in no Party, have excited no Oppoſition; they have been utter Strangers even to the Name of Whig and Tory. In all Changes, in all Revolutions, they have quietly followed the Fortunes, and ſubmitted to the Government, of England.

Now let me appeal to your Lordſhips, as to Men of enlarged and liberal Minds, who have been led by your Office and Rank to the Study of Hiſtory. Can you find, in the long Succeſſion of Ages, in the whole Extent of human Affairs, a ſingle Inſtance where diſtant Provinces have been preſerved in ſo flouriſhing a State, and kept at the ſame Time in ſuch due Subjection to their Mother Country? My Lords, there is no Inſtance; the Caſe never exiſted before. It is perhaps the moſt ſingular Phenomenon in all Civil Hiſtory, and the Cauſe of it well deſerves your ſerious Conſideration. The true Cauſe is, that a Mother Country never exiſted before who placed her Natives and her Colonies on the ſame equal Footing, and joined with them in fairly carrying on one common Intereſt.

You ought to conſider this, my Lords, not as a mere hiſtorical Fact, but as a moſt important and invaluable Diſcovery. It enlarges our Ideas of the Power and Energy of good Government, beyond all former Examples; and ſhows that it can act, like Gravitation, at the greateſt Diſtances. It proves, to a Demonſtration, that you may have good Subjects in the remoteſt Corners of the Earth, if you will but treat them with Kindneſs and Equity. If you have any Doubts of the Truth of this Kind of Reaſoning, the Experience we have had, of a different Kind, will entirely remove them.

The good Genius of our Country had led us to the ſimple and happy Method of governing Freemen, which I have endeavoured to deſcribe. Our Miniſters received it from their Predeceſſors, and for ſome Time continued to obſerve it, but without knowing its Value. At length, preſuming on their own Wiſdom, and the quiet Diſpoſition of the Americans, they flattered themſelves that we might reap great Advantages from their Proſperity, by deſtroying the Cauſe of it. They choſe, in an unlucky Hour, to treat them as other Nations have thought fit to treat their Colonies; they threatened, and they taxed them.

I do not now inquire whether Taxation is Matter of Right; I only conſider it as Matter of Experiment, for ſurely the Art of Government itſelf is founded on Experience. I need not ſuggeſt what were the Conſequences of this Change of Meaſures. The Evils produced by it were ſuch as we ſtill remember, and ſtill feel. We ſuffered more by our Loſs of Trade with them than the Wealth flowing in from India was able to recompenſe. The Bankrupcy of the Eaſt India Company may be ſufficiently accounted for, by the Rapine abroad and the Knavery at home; but it certainly would have been delayed ſome Years, had we continued our Commerce with them, in the ſingle Article of Tea. But that, and many other Branches of Trade, have been diverted into other Channels, and may probably never return, entire, to their old Courſe. But, what is worſt of all, we have loſt their Confidence and Friendſhip; we have ignorantly undermined the moſt ſolid Foundation of our own Power.

In Order to obſerve the ſtricteſt Impartiality, it is but juſt for us to inquire what we have gained by theſe Taxes, as well as what we have loſt. I am aſſured, that out of all the Sums raiſed in America, the laſt Year but one, if the Expenſes are deducted, which the Natives would elſe have diſcharged themſelves, the neat Revenue paid into the Treaſury, to go in Aid of the Sinking Fund, or to be employed in whatever publick Services Parliament ſhall think fit, is eighty five Pounds. Eighty five Pounds, my Lords, is the whole Equivalent we have received for all the Hatred and Miſchief, and all the infinite Loſſes, this Kingdom has ſuffered, during that Year, in her Diſputes with North America. Money that is earned ſo dearly as this ought to be expended with great Wiſdom and Economy. My Lords, were you to take up but one Thouſand Pounds more from North America, upon the ſame Terms, the Nation itſelf would be a Bankrupt. But the moſt amazing, and the moſt alarming Circumſtance, is ſtill behind; it is, that our Caſe is ſo incurable that all this Experience has made no Impreſſion upon us. And yet, my Lords, if you could but keep theſe Facts, which I have ventured to lay before you, for a few Moments, in your Minds (ſuppoſing your Right of Taxation to be never ſo clear) yet, I think, you muſt neceſſarily perceive that it cannot be exerciſed in any Manner that can be advantageous to ourſelves, or them. We have not always the Wiſdom to tax ourſelves with Propriety, and I am confident we would never tax a People at that Diſtance without infinite Blunders and infinite Oppreſſion. And to own the Truth, my Lords, we are not honeſt enough to truſt ourſelves with the Power of ſhifting our own Burthens upon them. Allow me, therefore, to conclude, I think, unanſwerably, that the Inconvenience and Diſtreſs we have felt in this Change of our Conduct, no leſs than the Eaſe and Tranquillity we formerly found in the Purſuit of it, will force us, if we have any Senſe left, to return to the good old Path we trod in ſo long, and found it the Way of Pleaſantneſs.

I deſire to have it underſtood, that I am oppoſing no Rights that our Legiſlature may think proper to claim; I am only comparing two different Methods of Government. By your old rational and generous Adminiſtration, by treating the Americans as your Friends and Fellow Citizens, you made them the happieſt of human Kind, and at the ſame Time drew all from them, by Commerce, more clear Profit than Spain has drawn from its Mines; and their growing Numbers were a daily-increaſing Addition to your Strength. There was no Room for Improvement, or Alteration, in ſo noble a Syſtem of Policy as this. It was ſanctified by Time, by Experience, by publick Utility. I will venture to uſe a bold Language, my Lords; I will aſſert, that if we had uniformly adopted this equitable Adminiſtration in all our diſtant Provinces, as far as Circumſtances would admit, it would have placed this Country, for Ages, at the Head of human Affairs, in every Quarter of the World. My Lords, this is no viſionary or chimercial Doctrine; the Idea of governing Provinces and Colonies by Force is viſionary and chimercial. The Experiment has often been tried, and it has never ſucceeded. It ends infallibly in the Ruin of the one Country or the other, or in the laſt Degree of Wretchedneſs.

If there is any Truth, my Lords, in what I have ſaid (and I moſt firmly believe it all to be true) let me recommend it to you to reſume that generous and benevolent Spirit, in the Diſcuſſion of our Differences, which uſed to be the Source of our Union. We certainly did wrong in taxing them. When the Stamp Act was repealed, we did wrong in laying on other Taxes, which tended only to keep alive a Claim that was miſchievous, impracticable, and uſeleſs. We acted contrary to our own Principles of Liberty, and to the generous Sentiments of our Sovereign, when we deſired to have their Judges dependent on the Crown for their Stipends, as well as their Continuance. It was equally unwiſe to wiſh to make the Governours independent of the People for their Salaries. We ought to conſider the Governours, not as Spies intruſted with the Management of our Intereſt, but as the Servants of the People, recommended to them by us.

Our Ears ought to be open to every Complaint againſt the Governours, but we ought not to ſuffer the Governours to complain of the People. We have taken a different Method, to which no ſmall Part of our Difficulties are owing; our Ears have been open to the Governours, and ſhut to the People. This muſt neceſſarily lead us to countenance the Jobs of intereſted Men, under the Pretence of defending the Rights of the Crown. But the People are certainly the beſt Judges whether they are well governed, and the Crown can have no Rights inconſiſtent with the Happineſs of the People.

Now, my Lords, we ought to do what I have ſuggeſted, and many Things more, out of Prudence and Juſtice, to win their Affection, and to do them publick Service. If we have a Right to govern them, let us exert it for the true Ends of Government. But, my Lords, what we ought to do, from Motives of Reaſon and Juſtice, is much more than is ſufficient to bring them to a reaſonable Accommodation; for thus, as I apprehend, ſtands the Caſe: They petition for a Repeal of an Act of Parliament, which they complain of as unjuſt and oppreſſive.

And there is not a Man amongſt us, not the warmeſt Friend of Adminiſtration, who does not ſincerely wiſh that Act had never been made. In Fact, they only aſk for what we wiſh to be rid of. Under ſuch a Diſpoſition of Mind, One would imagine there could be no Occaſion for Fleets and Armies to bring Men to a good Underſtanding. But, my Lords, our Difficulty lies in the Point of Honour. We muſt not let down the Dignity of the Mother Country, but preſerve her Sovereignty over all the Parts of the Britiſh Empire. This Language has ſomething in it that ſounds pleaſant to the Ears of Engliſhmen, but is otherwiſe of little Weight; for ſure, my Lords, there are Methods of making reaſonable Conceſſions, and yet without injuring our Dignity. Miniſters are generally fruitful in Expedients to reconcile Difficulties of this Kind, to eſcape the Embarraſſments of Forms, the Competitions of Dignity and Precedence, and to let claſhing Rights ſleep, while they tranſact their own perſonal Buſineſs. Now, my Lords, on this Occaſion, can they find no Excuſe, no Pretence, no Invention, no happy Turn of Language, not one colourable Argument, for doing the greateſt Service they can ever render to their Country? It muſt be ſomething more than Incapacity that makes Men barren of Expedients, at ſuch a Seaſon as this. Do, but for once, remove this impracticable Stateline's and Dignity, and treat the Matter with a little common Senſe, and a little good Humour, and our Reconciliation would not be the Work of an Hour. But after all, my Lords, if there is any Thing mortifying in undoing the Errours of our Miniſters, it is a Mortification we ought to ſubmit to. If it was unjuſt to tax them, we ought to repeal it for their Sakes; if it was unwiſe to tax them, we ought to repeal it for our own. A Matter ſo trivial in itſelf as the threepenny Duty upon Tea, but which has given Cauſe to ſo much national Hatred and Reproach, ought not to be ſuffered to ſubſiſt an unneceſſary Day. Muſt the Intereſt, the Commerce, and the Union of this Country and her Colonies, be all of them ſacrificed to ſave the Credit of one imprudent Meaſure of Adminiſtration? I own I cannot comprehend that there is any Dignity either in being in the wrong, or in perſiſting in it. I have known Friendſhip preſerved and Affection gained, but I never knew Dignity loſt, by the candid Acknowledgment of an Errour. And, my Lords, let me appeal to your Experience of a few Years backward (I will not mention Particulars, becauſe I would paſs no Cenſures, and revive no unpleaſant Reflections) but I think every candid Miniſter muſt own, that Adminiſtration has ſuffered in more Inſtances than one, both in Intereſt and Credit, by not chooſing to give up Points that could not be defended.

With Regard to the People of Boſton, I am free to own that I neither approve of their Riots nor their Puniſhment; and yet, if we inflict it as we ought, with a Conſciouſneſs that we were ourſelves the Aggreſſors, that we gave the Provocation, and that their Diſobedience is the Fruit of our own imprudent and imperious Conduct, I think the Puniſhment cannot riſe to any great Degree of Severity.

I own, my Lords, I have read the Report of the Lords Committees of this Houſe, with very different Sentiments from thoſe with which it was drawn up. It ſeems to be deſigned that we ſhould conſider their violent Meaſures and Speeches as ſo many determined Acts of Oppoſition to the Sovereignty of England, ariſing from the Malignity of their own Hearts. One would think the Mother Country had been totally ſilent, and paſſive, in the Progreſs of the whole Affair. I, on the contrary, conſider theſe Violences as the natural Effects of ſuch Meaſures as ours on the Minds of Freemen; and this is the moſt uſeful Point of View in which Government can conſider them. In their Situation, a wiſe Man would expect to meet with the ſtrongeſt Marks of Paſſion and Imprudence, and be prepared to forgive them. The firſt and eaſieſt Thing to be done is to correct our own Errours, and I am confident we ſhould find it the moſt effectual Method to correct theirs. At any Rate, let us put ourſelves in the right; and then, if we muſt contend with North America, we ſhall be unanimous at home, and the Wiſe and the Moderate there will be our Friends. At preſent, we force every North American to be our Enemy; and the Wiſe and Moderate at home, and thoſe immenſe Multitudes which muſt ſoon begin to ſuffer by the Madneſs of our Rulers, will unite to oppoſe them. It is a ſtrange Idea we have taken up, to cure their Reſentments by increaſing their Provocations, to remove the Effects of our own ill Conduct by multiplying the Inſtances of it. But the Spirit of Blindneſs and Infatuation is gone forth; we are hurrying wildly on, without any fixed Deſign, without any important Object. We purſue a vain Phantom of unlimited Sovereignty, which was not made for Man; and reject the ſolid Advantages of a moderate, uſeful, and intelligible Authority. That juſt God, whom we have all ſo deeply offended, can hardly inflict a ſeverer national Puniſhment than by committing us to the natural Conſequences of our own Conduct. Indeed, in my Opinion, a blacker Cloud never hung over this Iſland.

To reaſon conſiſtently with the Principles of Juſtice and national Friendſhip which I have endeavoured to eſtabliſh, or rather to revive, what was eſtabliſhed by our Anceſtors, as our wiſeſt Rule of Conduct for the Government of America, I muſt neceſſarily diſapprove of the Bill before us, for it contradicts every one of them. In our preſent Situation, every Act of the Legiſlature, even our Acts of Severity, ought to be ſo many Steps towards the Reconciliation we wiſh for; but to change the Government of a People, without their Conſent, is the higheſt and moſt arbitrary Act of Sovereignty that one Nation can exerciſe over another. The Romans hardly ever proceeded to this Extremity, even over a conquered Nation, till its frequent Revolts and Inſurrections had made them deem it incorrigible. The very Idea of it implies a moſt abject and ſlaviſh Dependency, in the inferiour State. Recollect, that the Americans are Men of like Paſſions with ourſelves, and think how deeply this Treatment muſt affect them. They have the ſame Veneration for their Charters that we have for our Magna Charta, and they ought in Reaſon to have greater; they are the Title Deeds to all their Rights, both publick and private. What, my Lords, muſt theſe Rights never acquire any legal Aſſurance and Stability? Can they derive no Force from the peaceable Poſſeſſion of near two Hundred Years? And muſt the fundamental Conſtitution of a powerful State be for ever ſubject to as capricious Alterations as you think fit to make in the Charters of a little mercantile Company, or the Corporation of a Borough? This will undoubtedly furniſh Matter for a more pernicious Debate than has yet been moved. Every other Colony will make the Caſe its own. They will complain, that their Right can never be aſcertained; that every Thing belonging to them depends upon our arbitrary Will; and may think it better to run any Hazard than to ſubmit to the Violence of their Mother Country, in a Matter in which they can neither ſee Moderation nor End.

But let us coolly inquire, what is the Reaſon of this unheard of Innovation. Is it to make them peaceable? My Lords, it will make them mad. Will they be better governed if we introduce this Change? Will they be more our Friends? The leaſt that ſuch a Meaſure can do is to make them hate us. And would to God, my Lords, we had governed ourſelves with as much Economy, Integrity, and Prudence, as they have done! Let them continue to enjoy the Liberty our Fathers gave them. Gave them, did I ſay! they are Coheirs of Liberty with ourſelves, and their Portion of the Inheritance has been much better looked after than ours. Suffer them to enjoy a little longer that ſhort Period of publick Integrity and domeſtick Happineſs which ſeems to be the Portion allotted by Providence to young riſing States. Inſtead of hoping that their Conſtitution may receive Improvement from our Skill in Government, the moſt uſeful Wiſh I can form in their Favour is, that Heaven may long preſerve them from our Vices and our Politicks.

Let me add farther, that to make any Changes in their Government, without their Conſent, would be to tranſgreſs the wiſeſt Rules of Policy, and to wound our moſt important Intereſts. As they increaſe in Numbers, and in Riches, our comparative Strength muſt leſſen. In another Age, when our Power has begun to loſe ſomething of its Superiority, we ſhould be happy if we could ſupport our Authority by mutual Goodwill and the Habit of commanding, but chiefly by thoſe original Eſtabliſhments which Time and publick Honour might have rendered inviolable.

Our Poſterity will then have Reaſon to lament that they cannot avail themſelves of thoſe Treaſures of publick Friendſhip and Confidence which our Fathers had wiſely hoarded up, and we are throwing away. It is hard, it is cruel, beſides all our Debts and Taxes, and thoſe enormous Expenſes which are multiplying upon us every Year, to load our unhappy Sons with the Hatred and Curſes of North America. Indeed, my Lords, we are treating Poſterity very ſcurvily. We have mortgaged all the Lands, we have cut down all the Oaks, we are now trampling down the Fences, rooting up the Seedlings and Samplers, and ruining all the Reſources of another Age. We ſhall ſend the next Generation into the World, like the wretched Heir of a worthleſs Father, without Money, Credit, or Friends; with a ſtripped, encumbered, and perhaps untenanted Eſtate.

Having ſpoke ſo largely againſt the Principle of the Bill, it is hardly neceſſary to enter into the Merits of it. I ſhall only obſerve, that even if we had the Conſent of the People to alter their Government, it would be unwiſe to make ſuch Alterations as theſe. To give the Appointment of the Governour and the Council to the Crown, and the Diſpoſal of all Places, even of the Judges, and with a Power of removing them, to the Governour, is evidently calculated with a View to form a ſtrong Party in our Favour. This, I know, has been done in other Colonies; but ſtill this is opening a Source of perpetual Diſcord, where it is our Intereſt always to agree. If we mean any Thing by this Eſtabliſhment, it is to ſupport the Governour and Council againſt the People, i. e. to quarrel with our Friends, that we may pleaſe their Servants. This Scheme of governing them by a Party is not wiſely imagined, it is much too premature, and at all Events muſt turn to our Diſadvantage. If it fails, it will only make us contemptible; if it ſucceeds, it will make us odious. It is our Intereſt to take very little Part in their domeſtick Adminiſtration of Government, but purely to watch over them for their Good. We never gained ſo much by North America as when we let them govern themſelves, and were content to trade with them and protect them. One would think, my Lords, there was ſome Statute Law prohibiting us, under the ſevereſt Penalties, to profit by Experience.

My Lords, I have ventured to lay my Thoughts before you, on the greateſt national Concern that ever came under your Deliberation, with as much Honeſty as you will meet with from abler Men, and with a melancholy Aſſurance that not a Word of it will be regarded; and yet, my Lords, with your Permiſſion, I will waſte one ſhort Argument more on the ſame Cauſe, one that I own I am fond of, and which contains in it what, I think, muſt affect every generous Mind. My Lords, I look upon North America as the only great Nurſery of Freemen now left upon the Face of the Earth. We have ſeen the Liberties of Poland and Sweden ſwept away in the Courſe of one Year, by Treachery and Uſurpation. The three free Towns in Germany are like ſo many dying Sparks, that go out one after another; and which muſt all be ſoon extinguiſhed, under the deſtructive Greatneſs of their Neigbours. Holland is little more than a great trading Company, with luxurious Manners, and an exhauſted Revenue; with little Strength, and with leſs Spirit. Switzerland alone is free and happy, within the narrow Incloſure of its Rocks and Vallies. As for the State of this Country, my Lords, I can only refer myſelf to your own ſecret Thoughts. I am diſpoſed to think, and hope, the beſt of publick Liberty. Were I to deſcribe her according to my own Ideas at preſent, I ſhould ſay that ſhe has a ſickly Countenance; but I truſt ſhe has a ſtrong Conſtitution.

But whatever may be our future Fate, the greateſt Glory that attends this Country, a greater than any other Nation ever acquired, is to have formed and nurſed up to ſuch a State of Happineſs thoſe Colonies whom we are now ſo eager to butcher. We ought to cheriſh them as the immortal Monuments of our publick Juſtice and Wiſdom, as the Heirs of our better Days, of our old Arts and Manners, and of our expiring national Virtues. What Work of Art, or Power, or publick Utility, has ever equalled the Glory of having peopled a Continent, without Guilt or Bloodſhed, with a Multitude of free and happy Commonwealths, to have given them the beſt Arts of Life and Government, and to have ſuffered them, under the Shelter of our Authority, to acquire in Peace the Skill to uſe them? In Compariſon of this, the Policy of governing by Influence, and even the Pride of War and Victory, are diſhoneſt Tricks, and poor contemptible Pageantry.

We ſeem not to be ſenſible of the high and important Truſt which Providence has committed to our Charge. The moſt precious Remains of civil Liberty, that the World can now boaſt of, are now lodged in our Hands; and God forbid that we ſhould violate ſo ſacred a Depoſit. By enſlaving your Colonies, you not only ruin the Peace, the Commerce, and the Fortune of both Countries, but you extinguiſh the faireſt Hopes, ſhut up the laſt Aſylum of Mankind. I think, my Lords, without being weakly ſuperſtitious, that a good Man may hope that Heaven will take Part againſt the Execution of a Plan which ſeems big, not only with Miſchief, but Impiety.

Let us be content with the Spoils and the Deſtruction of the Eaſt. If your Lordſhips can ſee no Impropriety in it, let the Plunderer and the Oppreſſor ſtill go free. But let not the Love of Liberty be the only Crime you think worthy of Puniſhment. I fear we ſhall ſoon make it a Part of our national Character to ruin every Thing that has the Misfortune to depend upon us.

No Nation has ever before contrived, in ſo ſhort a Space of Time, without any War or publick Calamity (unleſs unwiſe Meaſures may be ſo called) to deſtroy ſuch ample Reſources of Commerce, Wealth, and Power, as of late were ours, and which, if they had been rightly improved, might have raiſed us to a State of more honourable and more permanent Greatneſs than the World has yet ſeen.

Let me remind the Noble Lords in Adminiſtration, that before the Stamp Act they had Power ſufficient to anſwer all the juſt Ends of Government, and they were all completely anſwered. If this is the Power they want, though we have loſt much of it at preſent, a few kind Words would recover it all.

But if the Tendency of this Bill is, as I own it appears to me, to acquire a Power of governing them by Influence and Corruption, in the firſt Place, my Lords, this is not true Government, but a ſophiſticated Kind, which counterfeits the Appearance, but without the Spirit or Virtue of the true; and then, as it tends to debaſe their Spirits, and corrupt their Manners, to deſtroy all that is great and reſpectable in ſo conſiderable a Part of the human Species, and by Degrees to gather them together, with the reſt of the World, under the Yoke of univerſal Slavery. I think, for theſe Reaſons, it is the Duty of every wiſe Man, of every honeſt Man, and of every Engliſhman, by all lawful Means, to oppoſe it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 17.

WE have received a Confirmation that a Body of Ruſſians hath paſſed the Danube, and that on this Occaſion many of our advanced Poſts, which were not of ſufficient Strength to make Head againſt the Enemy, withdrew, to join the main Army. As ſoon as this News reached the Grand Seignior, he detached divers Corps to obſerve the Ruſſians, and obſtruct their projected Enterpriſe againſt Varna. This has given Riſe to ſeveral Skirmiſhes between the light Troops of the Enemy and ours, but no Affair of Conſequence has enſued.

VIENNA, *July* 2. By Letters received from Marſhal Count de Romanzow, dated at Fockzany, the 17th of June, we are informed that on the 13th of that Month a Ruſſian Corps, commanded by General Kamenſkoy, after putting to Flight a Body of about 5000 Turkiſh Cavalry, made themſelves Maſters of the Town of Bajardgick. The Ruſſians took three Cannon, and about 150 Priſoners; their Loſs is reported to be very inconſiderable.

WARSAW, *July* 19. It is ſaid here that there are two Parties at the Court of Peterſburg, one of which gave its Advice againſt War, without being attended to till now; but as that Party is gaining the Aſcendency, it is believed that Peace will ſoon be concluded with the Porte.

MILAN, *July* 6. Letters from Madrid adviſe, that by the Means of ſome Privileges which the King of Spain hath granted, for the Encouragement of divers Manufactures introduced into his Kingdom, they are brought to ſuch Perfection that they no longer have Occaſion for thoſe of foreign Countries; ſo that many Millions of Piaſtres now remain in the Kingdom, that would have been ſent out of it annually for the Purchaſe of different Fabricks.

From the Frontiers of POLAND, *July* 2. The Effects of the Jeſuits are all diſpoſed of, and according to the moſt exact Accounts they amount to 19,500,000 Livres Tournois. Some private Perſons only were benefited by them. The Church Plate, and all the ſacred Vaſes, were carried to the Mint. Several Jeſuits have yet got no Penſions, and are even in Want of a Subſiſtence. On the other Hand, the Sieur Benyenati, who has rendered himſelf famous by his Writings againſt the Syſtem adopted by the principal Courts of Europe with Reſpect to the Jeſuits, has been received at Warſaw with great Marks of Diſtinction. The King has beſtowed Favours upon him, and even admitted him to his Table. The Nuncio could not help expreſſing his Diſſatisfaction upon this Occaſion, and demanded the Suppreſſion of that Author's Works.

Some Coſſacks who were quartered in Volhynia, under the Command of General Romanius, ſuddenly abandoned him and diſperſed themſelves in the Poliſh Ukraine, where they commit all Kinds of Exceſſes. As they form a very large Body, General Romanius could not ſtop their Deſertion; however, he iſſued a Proclamation, wherein he ſtiles them Robbers and Vagabonds, and permits whoever meets them to kill them, or take them up and deliver them to their General.

PARIS, *July* 18 For ſome Days paſt, ſtrict Silence has been kept on the Affair of the Parliament. M. de Sartine hath, it is ſaid, received ſtrict Orders from above, which he hath ſent to all the Coffee-houſes and other publick Places, that no Perſons talk either Good or Bad of the publick Affairs, ſo that we are at a Loſs what to think. We wait with great Impatience for an Explanation from the King, on an Object which ſo eſſentially intereſts the whole Nation.

LONDON, *July* 20.

A CORRESPONDENT declares it is with Pleaſure he can inform the Publick, that notwithſtanding the Experiment failed at Plymouth, the Projector is ſatisfied a Veſſel may be ſunk in ſeventeen Fathoms Water, with a Man in her, which ſhall remain twelve Hours under Water, and at length come up again, and the Man be produced alive. He has many Wagers depending upon other Undertakings, equally ſurpriſing to Mankind. He has undertaken, for a conſiderable Wager, that a Man ſhall be encloſed in a leaden Coffin, which ſhall be ſoldered up, and put nine Feet under Ground, then covered with the Earth which was dug to receive it, and, after remaining three Days under Ground, the Man ſhall be produced alive. And a very conſiderable Wager depends upon his Engagement, that a Man ſhall be hanged by the Neck at Tyburn for one Hour, and then undergo the Diſcipline of the Profeſſors at Surgeons Hall, and afterwards walk round St. James's Park in twenty Minutes. He is likewiſe to convey a Man from Buckingham Gate, to the Palace at Richmond, from the Mouth of a Cannon, who ſhall carry an Expreſs to their Majeſties. Theſe are all to be performed in a Fortnight, or leſs, if the Projector can find proper Perſons ſooner who are not afraid of being buried alive, turned into a Skeleton, or ſhot like Harlequin from the Mouth of a Cannon.

A few Days ſince a Cauſe was tried at Guildhall upon the Strength and Juſtice of a Policy of Inſurance upon the Life of the late Mr. H. Member of a great Society. Among many other Evidences, a Foreigner, who knew Mr. H. abroad, was aſked what he thought of his Health for ſome Time previous to his Death? He anſwered, he thought him "ver bad, going, going." Being aſked more particular as to his State a Month or three Weeks previous, he replied, "he thought him quite dead." A Queſtion was then put to him by the Counſel, to know if Mr. H. eat heartily of Engliſh Roaſt Beef? He ſaid, no, he chiefly lived on Engliſh Soup. An Explanation being demanded, he ſaid, "By Engliſh Soup I mean vat you call Ponch, which Mr. H. took in very great Quantity."

Extract of a Letter from Marli, *July* 16.

"The King has taken Occaſion to addreſs his Council in theſe Terms: "I repeat my Intention of living in Peace and Friendſhip with every Power. I have the ſame Aſſurance from them, notwithſtanding the Troubles of the North, which do not promiſe an early Ceſſation. I am in Duty bound to inform you, that I ſhall keep myſelf upon my Guard. As with my Couſin, George III. my Marine is the Object which I hold neareſt at Heart. My Poſſeſſions, wanting that, are without Defence; and Negligence reſpecting my Navy will deſtroy the Power of my Kingdom. I have ordered twenty Millons for this Purpoſe, and have agreed to two Millions annually for their Support. Upon you, M. de Boine, I reckon for your Care in executing theſe my Intentions, as well as upon the Concurrence of the Council, and the Exactneſs of my Miniſters."

A Letter from a Gentleman in London *to his Friend in* Edinburgh.

"Mr. Rymer, in his *Fœdera, Conventiones, &c. Angliæ*, Volume 6th, Page 18th, having mentioned, in the Time of Edward III. Anno 1357, a Writ to the Abbot and Convent of Weſtminſter, *De cera renovanda circa corpus Edwardi I.* prompted ſome Members of the Antiquarian Society to view the Royal Corpſe. Having obtained Leave of the Dean, they aſſiſted at opening the large Marble Cheſt, May 2, 1774, in which lay a yellow Stone Coffin, whoſe Lid was kept down only by its own Weight. On liſting this up, the Royal Body was found in perfect Preſervation, wrapped in three or four Coverings: The utmoſt was of coarſe Cloth, the next Cloth of Gold, ſtrongly waxed, and as freſh as if lately done, which ſeems to be what was intended by the Writ.

"The Corpſe was clothed in a rich Crimſon Silk Mantle, painted with White, having at the Interſection of the Panings gilt Ornaments of the Form of a Roſe, or rather Cinquefoil of chaſed Work, ſtudded with red and blue Stones and Pearls; two of them larger, and ſomewhat different, lay on that Part which fell over the Hands. The Mantle was faſtened on the right Shoulder with a ſuperb Fibula, or Brotch, of the ſame Metal, adorned with 22 red and blue Stones, beſides many Pearls, and faſtened by an Acus, or Tongue, beaded with a fine Sapphire, and ſcrewed into three Joints.

"The Face was covered with fine Linen, reduced to Lint, forming a Maſk, exactly exhibiting the Features, which were like tanned Leather; the Eyes moveable in the Sockets, the Noſe ſhort and ſmall, the upper Lip prominent, the Chin firm; under the Jaws a Quantity of black Duſt, either of Fleſh or Spices; the Hands only Skin and Bones, without Nails; the right held a guilt Metal Sceptre, ſurmounted by a Croſs fleuri; the left another, ſurmounted by three Cluſters of Leaves, and a Dove. The Head was girt with a Crown fleuri of the ſame Metal, above which was felt the Skull. The Feet were wrapped up in the Cloth, but the Toes might be diſtinctly felt; and the Soles and the Heels were prominent and fleſhy. The Length of the whole Corpſe was ſix Feet two Inches. After this particular and minute View and Obſervations, the Whole was moſt carefully reinſtated, and cloſed down more firmly than before.

"It is hoped the Publick will be obliged with a more particular Account of this amazing Preſervation, by that learned Society."

July 19. Yeſterday was held at Chiſwick the Anniverſary Meeting of the Freeholders of Middleſex, at which were preſent John Wilkes and John Glynn, Eſquires, the Repreſentatives in Parliament, the Lord Mayor of London, the preſent Sheriffs, and near 500 other Gentlemen. After Dinner, the following Toaſts were drank: The King and Royal Family; the Lord Lieutenant of the County; the two worthy Members, John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn; the Lord Mayor of London; the Sheriffs; the Duke of Devonſhire; Sir George Saville, &c.

The following Motions were made and ſeconded, and carried without a ſingle Negative: "That the Freeholders of Middleſex, now aſſembled "at this annual Meeting, will ſupport our preſent worthy Members, "John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, to repreſent again this "County in Parliament, at the enſuing general Election. That the "Thanks of this Meeting be given to Stephen Sayre and William Lee, "Eſquires, Sheriffs of this County, for having iſſued the Summons to "John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, our legal Repreſentatives, "to attend their Duty in Parliament the laſt Seſſion."

Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Glynn ſeparately thanked the Freeholders, for the Honour done them. Mr. Wilkes ſaid, whenever the Juſtice of Parliament allowed him to take his Seat in the Houſe of Commons he ſhould be always ready to obey their Commands, and to do every Thing in his Power for the Support of that Liberty which was the Birthright of every Engliſhman. Mr. Serjeant Glynn ſaid, ſuch as his Abilities were, they ſhould always be exerted in the Service of his Country.

The Lord Mayor thanked the Freeholders for the Honour done him; as did Mr. Sheriff Sayre for himſelf and his Colleague, remarking, that in iſſuing their Summons to Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Glynn they had only done their Duty.

Sunday Evening, two Ladies, walking in Kenſington Gardens, were met by two Gentlemen, who entered into Converſation with them; and after walking together ſome Time in the Gardens, the Gentlemen begged Permiſſion to accompany them home, to which the Ladies conſented. When they came near Groſvenor Gate the pretended Gentlemen pulled out their Piſtols and demanned their Money, which amounted to near two Guineas, and their Gold Watches, with which they made off.

July 30. Yeſterday a Commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal for empowering the Lord Chancellor, and ſeveral other Lords therein named, to prorogue the Parliament, which will meet on Thurſday next, to the 15th of September.

Same Day, after breaking up of the Levee at St. James's, a Cabinet Council was held, ſaid to be relative to ſome Deſpatches received from his Majeſty's Ambaſſadour at Conſtantinople.

Extract of a Letter from Turin, *July* 8.

"Great Preparations are making by his Sardinian Majeſty for taking Poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Corſica, which is ceded to him by the French. This Ceſſion now clearly accounts for the many Arrangements and Augmentations which have been for ſome Time paſt making in the Sardinian Army and Navy. A Fleet of fourteen Sail of the Line is now preparing at Cagliari, on Board of which are to be ſhipped a great Number of Troops, under the Command of the Duke de Chablais, Brother to his Sardinian Majeſty, in Order to take Poſſeſſion of the Iſland."

Lord Lyttleton, in his Letter to Lord Chatham on the Quebeck Bill, ſays: "There is a Diſtinction to be made between the Law of France and the Government of France. The one is, the other is not, deſpotick. The Law of France originated in Freedom. The Franks were a People of Germany, who came and ſettled in Gaul; their Kings were elective, and their Power ſo limited that all their Authority was derived from their Merit and Virtue. They preſerved their Liberties till the 13th Century, when they were deſtroyed by the Contrivances of Engerand de Marigny, the Miniſter of Philip the Fair. At this Period, the Deſpotiſm of France began; from thence may be dated the Fluctuations in the Adminiſtration of their Juſtice, the Inſtability of Property, the Baniſhments of their Parliaments, together with their Lettres de Cachet; none of which, my Lord, are the Inſtitutions of Law, but the Exceſſes of that Power which has ariſen upon the Demolition of Law. What a glorious and happy Revolution would France experience, could you at this Moment reſtore her ancient Laws, free from the Controul of Power!"

Yeſterday Afternoon died at his Apartments in the Fleet Priſon, Lieutenant General Ganſell, of the 55th Regiment. He had, for ſome Time paſt, been afflicted with a Rupture; and partly owing to the Intenſeneſs of the Heat, and partly to the Cloſeneſs of the Confinement, he was ſeized with a Fever, the Violence of which he was ſuppoſed to have ſurmounted, when he yeſterday fell from his Night Chair on the Floor of the Chamber, and expired, apparently, in an Apoplectick Fit. He has left his whole Fortune, amounting to 1200l. a Year, to a natural Son, about ſeventeen Years of Age, whoſe Mother, it is ſaid, is at this Time in the Workhouſe at Worceſter.

The Salutation to his Majeſty of the poor Native of Otaheite, who had neither Preſence of Mind nor Language ſufficient to utter more than how do you (ſays a Correſpondent) was certainly not only a kind Queſtion, but at this Time would be extremely pertinent to be put to many other Monarchs in Europe. Amongſt the reſt, the Queſtion of how do you do would be with Difficulty anſwered by, though very properly put to, the Semiramis of the North, ſhould it be aſked how ſhe did, after breaking all her ſolemn Engagements with the Republick of Poland. Or, what if we ſhould aſk the great Machiavel of the North how he found himſelf, after all the Oppreſſion and Bloodſhed he has been guilty of, would it not puzzle him to anſwer? In ſhort, it might be very well that all Petitions and Remonſtrances for the future ſhould conclude with this ſimilar Queſtion, how do you do?

The Lord Chancellor gave Notice, at the Riſing of the Court on Thurſday, that he would be on the Bench every Morning by nine o'Clock, as he underſtood there were upwards of 180 Petitions ſet down to be heard.

They write from Vienna, that all the Imperial Troops in Tranſylvania are ordered to join the Troops now in the Venetian Dalmatia.

Inſtead of a War with France, as was expected at the Commencement of the preſent French Reign, the two Monarchs ſeem to meet in one Point, as well on the Score of Religion as Politicks; for whilſt Louis XVI. is carrying on a Perſecution againſt the Proteſtants, almoſt equal to the moſt bigotted of his Predeceſſors, our Catholick King, in Return, is induſtriouſly planting the Roman Catholick Religion in the Britiſh Dominions.—How weak-fighted in their Politicks muſt our Anceſtors have been, who have written and fought to aſſert that France was our natural Enemy!

Very intelligent People affirm, that the Premier's Augury of a "*ten Year's Peace*" will prove a falſe One; and ſtill more intelligent People aſſert, that he himſelf is now fully ſenſible of it.

It is ſaid, that, for very prudential Reaſons, not leſs than ſix Regiments on the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment will from henceforth be kept in Commiſſion in the Provinces of New York, Pennſylvania, and New England.

The Duke D'Artois, of 90 Guns, was launched at Rochfort the 5th Inſtant, and the Keel of another Man of War of the ſame Rate laid upon the Stocks.

A Correſpondent, on reading the Accounts of the Reformed French retiring to Holland, &c. from the Perſecutions of the Popiſh Clergy, obſerves, that there was a Time when Proteſtants of every Country thought England the ſafeſt Aſylum from Papal Tyranny; but *Tempora mutantur*, or, in the Scripture Phraſe, "the old Things are done away, "and all Things are become new."

Thurſday Evening a Woman of very genteel Appearance took a Boat, at Billingſgate, and when ſhe came into the Middle of the Stream ſhe jumped overboard, but was taken up by another Boat about fifty Yards lower down the River, having been prevented from ſinking by her Clothes.

Thurſday Night two Fellows ruſhed into Mrs. Benſon's Shop on Saffron Hill, clapped a Cloth before her Eyes, robbed the Till of about three Gnineas, and eſcaped.

Thurſday Night, as the Apprentice to Mr. Rowland, in Albemarle Street, was carrying a valuable Piece of Silk to a Cuſtomer's, he was knocked down in Dover Street by a Villain, who took the Silk from him, and made off down Hay Hill, and through Berkeley Square.

The underwritten Lines are copied from the original Will of the late Nathaniel Lloyd, Eſq; who died a few Weeks ago, at his Seat at Twickenham, in Middleſex.

WHAT I am going to bequeath,
When this frail Part ſubmits to Death;
But ſtill I hope the Spark divine,
With its congenial Stars ſhall ſhine.
My good Executors fulfil,
I pray ye, fairly, my laſt Will,
With firſt and ſecond Codicil!
And firſt, I give to dear Lord Hinton,
At Twyford School now, not at Winton,
One Hundred Guineas, for a Ring,
Or ſome ſuch Memorandum Thing;
And truly much I ſhould have blund'red,
Had I not given another Hundred
To Vere, Earl Poulet's ſecond Son,
Who dearly loves a little Fun.
Unto my Nephew Robert Longdon,
Of whom none ſays he e'er has Wrong done,
Though Civil Law he loves to haſh,
I give two Hundred Pounds in Caſh.
One Hundred Pounds to my Niece Tuder,
(With loving Eyes one Matthew view'd her)
And to her Children, juſt among them,
A Hundred more, and not to wrong them,
In equal Shares I freely give it,
Not doubting but they will receive it.
To Sally Crouch, and Mary Lee,
If they with Lady Poulet be,
Becauſe they round the Year did dwell
In Twick'nam Houſe, and ſerv'd full well,
When Lord and Lady both did ſtray,
Over the Hills and far away,
The firſt ten Pounds, the other twenty,
And, Girls, I hope that will content ye.
In Seventeen Hundred Sixty Nine,
This with my Hand I write and ſign,
The ſixteenth Day of fair October,
In merry Mood, but ſound and ſober,
Paſt my threeſcore and fifteenth Year,
With Spirits gay, and Conſcience clear;
Joyous and frolickſome, though old,
And, like this Day, ſerene, but cold.
To Foes well wiſhing, and to Friends moſt kind,
In perfect Charity with all Mankind.

Some Paſſages in the Letter to Lord Chatham, lately publiſhed which is ſaid to be written by Lord Lyttleton.

"It ſeems you declared, that no true Proteſtant could ſupport this Bill. No true Proteſtant, my Lord, can be a Perſecutor; no true Proteſtant can harbour any ſuch Idea as that of eſtabliſhing Religion by Force. Is the Spaniard in Mexico to be an Example for a Proteſtant Legiſlator?

"Religious Liberty is nearer to the Heart and Conſcience than Civil Liberty; for, why are Roman Catholicks deemed Enemies to our Conſtitution? Not becauſe they do not love Liberty (we owe Magna Charta to them) but becauſe, without ſubverting the Conſtitution and the Law, the Romiſh Religion can never be reſtored.

"The Reformation was not the Work of Force. Science had begun to dawn, and to diſpel Superſtition. The Tyranny of Rome was become hateful, and her Authority contemptible, when that great Event took Place. The Deſires and Opinions of the People coincided with the Humours of the King; and the Moment Parliament had eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant Religion it became not the Voice only, but the Act, of the whole Nation. The Caſe of Canada is totally different; the People there adhere to their Religion, and did not ſurrender without a Stipulation and ſolemn Engagement for the free Exerciſe of it. Your Lordſhip was Miniſter when the Capitulation was granted by Sir Jeffery Amherſt, and you found no Fault with that able General for that prudent and humane Conceſſion. This Freedom was again enſured at the Peace, approved and confirmed by Parliament, nor did your Lordſhip, in your

long Display of Eloquence on that Occaſion, once blame that Part of the Treaty. But you are now pleaſed to call the Meaſure *atrocious*, *ſhallow*, and *inept*, becauſe it has ſecured to the Clergy their Property, and becauſe it has ſubſtituted an Oath of Allegiance, inſtead of that of Supremacy, as required by the 1ſt of Elizabeth. The beſt Diſtinction I know between Eſtabliſhment and Toleration is, that the greater Number has a Right to the one, and the leſs to the other. The publick Maintenance of a Clergy is inherent to Eſtabliſhment; at the Reformation, therefore, as much of the Church Eſtates as were thought neceſſary for its Support were transferred to the Proteſtant Church as by Law eſtabliſhed. Surely then, when the free Exerciſe of the national Religion was given to the Canadian Nation, it could never be underſtood that they were to be deprived of their Clergy; and if not, a national Proviſion for that Clergy follows of Courſe.

"It has alſo been aſſerted, that the Proteſtant Religion is rooted out of Canada by this Bill. The reverſe is the Truth, for no Man who is or who may become a Proteſtant is to pay Tythes or any Church Dues, to the Romiſh Eſtabliſhment; but the Money is ſtill to be collected, in Order to conſtitute a Fund for the raiſing and ſupporting of a Proteſtant Church in Canada.

"Though the Legiſlature has thought fit to repeal the Oath eſtabliſhed by the 1ſt of Elizabeth, and to ſubſtitute another Oath in the Place of it (which, in Truth, is no more than what has been frequently done before) yet the King's Supremacy is not on that Account in any Danger, as has been ignorantly and abſurdly ſuppoſed. The Quebeck Bill, inſtead of giving up his Majeſty's Supremacy, aſſerts it as eſtabliſhed by the 1ſt of Elizabeth; that is, in all Caſes, eccleſiaſtical as well as civil. No Eccleſiaſtical Officer, or Miniſter, can exerciſe in Canada any Authority or Juriſdiction that is not derived from the Crown; and if any Man ſhall hereafter preſume to exerciſe therein any Powers derived from any foreign Authority or Juriſdiction whatſoever, or ſhall maliciouſly and adviſedly endeavour to advance or ſupport the Claims or Pretenſions of the Pope, or of any foreign Prince or State, he will ſtill be ſubject to the ſame Penalties to which he would have been liable if the Quebeck Bill had never paſſed; and the Law of England has ſtill in Store Puniſhments fully ſufficient to deter the moſt zealous Catholick of Canada from the Commiſſion of ſuch an Offence.

"Since then your Lordſhip has been ſo very ſevere in your Strictures on this Part of the Quebeck Bill, let me again implore you to tell us what Plan you yourſelf would recommend. Would you now conſtrue the free Exerciſe of Religion to be leſs than the Canadians thought it when they threw themſelves upon your Faith? Would you now become their Perſecutor? Or would you ſtill ſuffer them to enjoy their Religion, with its conſequential Property; not, however, by the conſtitutional Authority of an Act of Parliament, but by Virtue of an actual Exerciſe of diſpenſing Power in the Crown?"

Letters from the Lower Rhine, dated July 7th, ſay: "The Vicar General of the City of Cologne having again, on the 20th Inſtant, made the Pope's Brief of Suppreſſion known to the Jeſuits, he told them that it was the Elector's Will that the ſaid Brief ſhould be ſtrictly executed. Accordingly, on the ſame Day, their Schools were taken from them, and they were forbid to confeſs, and the Magiſtrates appointed a ſecular Commiſſary to occupy their College."

BOSTON, *September* 1.

A CORRESPONDENT ſays, the Province will never reſt while one Man who has accepted any Office under the Sanction of the new Acts of Parliament is poſſeſſed of any one Poſt of Power or Profit in the Country, and until every one of them, by great Penitence, obtain Forgiveneſs, or leave America; and until all your Addreſſers to Hutchinſon have, by humbling themſelves, regained the Goodwill of the Country, and the City of Boſton in particular, or elſe are removed off from the Continent.

A Propoſal from different Parts of the Country. It is propoſed that an Eſtimate ſhould be formed, by indifferent People, of the Value of all the real Eſtates in Boſton; that ſo, if the Eſtates in it ſhould be ſunk in their Value by the Port Bill's continuing to be enforced, or ſhould otherwiſe be ruined by the Rage of our common Enemies, the Country might be able to form a Judgment of the Retribution that ſhould be made to the Sufferers.—This does Honour to the publick Virtue of our Country.

A Town Meeting was held, by Adjournment, at Faneuil Hall, on Tueſday laſt; and after Liberty was voted for the laying out a Brick Yard for the Employment of the Poor, the Meeting was adjourned to Tueſday Fortnight, in Order to receive the Reports of a Committee relative to filling up Part of the Town Dock.

September 5 It is ſaid it was propoſed in the Divan, laſt Wedneſday, that the Inhabitants of this Town ſhould be diſarmed, and that ſome of the new-fangled Counſellors conſented thereto; but, happily, a Majority was againſt it. The Report of this extraordinary Meaſure having been put in Execution by the Soldiery was propagated through the Country, with ſome other exaggerated Stories, and, by what we are told, if theſe Reports had not been ſoon contradicted, we ſhould by this Time have had 40 or 50,000 Men from the Country (ſome of whom were on the March) appeared for our Relief.

The Seleƈtmen of Wrentham have publiſhed a Notification, offering a Reward of 60 Dollars for the Diſcovery of the Perſons who, about five Weeks paſt, broke open the Powder Houſe there, and carried off ſix Half Barrels of Powder, about 1300 Flints, and a Quantity of Lead.

Governour Gage has at length laid his Hand on private Property, ſo far as to deny one Caſk of Powder to be delivered out of the Powder Houſe, on any Condition whatever.

On Saturday Afternoon four large Field Pieces were dragged by the Soldiery, and placed at the only Avenue by Land to this City.

Same Afternoon the Lively Frigat, of 20 Guns, came to her Moorings in the Ferry Way, between Boſton and Charleſtown.

We are told that 20 out of the 36 new appointed Counſellors (excluſive of Mr. Palmer, who is abſent from the Province, and Mr. Woodbridge, who died before the Mandamuſes were recieved) have either refuſed to take the Oath, or have ſince reſigned their Seats at that unconſtitutional Board.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that ſince the Act for Tarring and Feathering has been *repealed* there have been more Reſignations, and other Conceſſions of Individuals to the Senſe of THE BODY, than when that Act was in its greateſt Force; a Proof that wiſer Meaſures are adopted, or more efficacious Remedies applied.

Yeſterday the Canſo came as far up Gallows Bay as ſhe could find Water, with Intent to command the Neck.

September 8. Laſt Monday the Seleƈtmen of this Town waited on his Excellency Governour Gage, to acquaint him that the Inhabitants were much alarmed to find that he had ordered the breaking up the Ground near the Fortification, on the Neck, and requeſted of his Excellency that he would explain to them his Deſign in that extraordinanry Movement, that they might thereby have it in their Power to quiet the Minds of the People; when his Excellency replied to the following Purpoſe: "That he had no Intention of ſtopping up the Avenue to the Town, or of obſtructing the Inhabitants, or any of the Country People, coming in or going out of the Town, as uſual; that he had taken his Meaſures, and that he was to protect his Majeſty's Subjects, and his Majeſty's Troops in his Town, and that he had no Intention of any Thing hoſtile againſt the Inhabitants."

Yeſterday General Gage, accompanied by Lord Percy, the Admiral, and other Officers, critically ſurveyed the Mill Creek, which divided the Town.

By Letters from Connecticut, and by ſeveral credible Gentlemen arrived from thence, we are informed that there were not leſs than 40,000 Men in Motion, and under Arms, on their Way to Boſton, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday laſt, having heard a falſe Report that the Troops had fired upon Boſton and killed ſeveral of the Inhabitants. Twelve Hundred arrived at Hartford from Farmington, and other Places forty Miles beyond Hartford, on Sunday laſt, on their Way to this Place, ſo rapidly did the News fly; but being informed, by Expreſſes, that it was a falſe Report, they returned home, declaring themſelves ready, at a Minute's Warning, to arm againſt and fight for their Country and diſtreſſed Brethren of Boſton.

SALEM, *September* 9. It is ſuppoſed that the Place of the Governour's Reſidence, in future, will be in Boſton. Some of his Houſe Furniture was removed from Danvers laſt Week.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 14.

ON Monday laſt his Majeſty's 18th Regiment (or Royal Iriſh) that has been quartered amongſt us for ſeveral Years paſt, left this Place, in Order to proceed (as it is thought) to Boſton. In Juſtice to its Officers, we cannot help obſerving, that they conſtantly preſerved good Order and Peace among the Soldiery, and, by a careful Attention to act in ſuch a Manner as not to give Umbrage to the Citizens, have acquired their warmeſt Eſteem and Admiration.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 29.

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated July* 2.

"THE Quebeck Bill was framed by Lord Mansfield, Mr. Wedderburne, and the Advocate of Scotland, under the immediate Direction of Lord Bute. In that Province, 30,000 Roman Catholicks are to be immediately embodied as a Militia, and kept in regular Training, to march immediately into any of the Proteſtant Colonies that dare to aſſert their Rights as Freemen, and Deſcendents of Engliſhmen. There is no Doubt now of a regular Syſtem being laid to ſubvert the Liberties, Religion, and Conſtitution of this Country, as well as that of America. This is now generally believed in England, and it is well known that the Attempt is only firſt made on America; therefore, we look up to you as our Saviours. You may rely on what I write reſpecting the Plans here."

The Elizabeth, Leitch, in ſeven Weeks from London, is arrived in Hampton Road; and the Bowman, Taylor, and Jenny, Kerr, from Glaſgow, are arrived in James River.

Deaths.] Captain ROBERT NECKS, at Norfolk, who lately came Paſſenger from London with Captain Danby, and had been very ill for ſome Weeks before his Arrival. He was a Commander in the Virginia Trade for many Years, and few were more generally eſteemed. The many Paſſengers that have croſſed the Atlantick with him will always venerate his Memory, for that more than ordinary Kindneſs and Attention he payed to all under his Care, as well as for his conſtant good Humour and Gaiety. All his Acquaintances know him to have been an *honeſt and worthy Man*.

Mrs. CLEMENTINA RIND, Relict of the late Mr. William Rind, Printer to this Colony, whom ſhe ſucceeded, after a tedious and painful Illneſs. She was a Lady of ſingular Merit, and univerſally eſteemed.

THE Ship *Jean*, Captain *Ritchie*, lying at *Broadway*, will take in Tobacco on Freight for *Glaſgow*, or Freight for 1 or 200 Hogſheads may be exchanged. Apply to the Subſcriber, in *Peterſburg*. HENRY LOCHHEAD.

*** Who has for Sale a Quantity of *Sherry* WINE, imported in the ſaid Veſſel, which he will ſell very reaſonably.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 8, 1774.

THE Legatees of Mr. *Joſeph Scrivener*, deceaſed, being very preſſing to receive their reſpective Dividends of his Eſtate, it is expected that all Perſons indebted thereto, by Bond, Book Debts, or for Goods purchaſed at the Sale, will make Payment by the enſuing *October* Court, as no longer Indulgence can or will be given by the Executors.

WILLIAM TREBELL.
ROBERT NICOLSON.

BLANDFORD, *September* 26, 1774.

THE Subſcriber has miſſing a Package of Goods marked P R. No 1. which was ſhipped in *May* laſt from *Glaſgow*, on Board the *Richmond*, Captain *Paterſon*, and ſuppoſed to be delivered, through Miſtake, to ſome Gentleman on *James* River. It will be eſteemed a Favour their forwarding it by the firſt Opportunity.

(1) PATRICK RAMSAY.

IMPORTED in the *Virginia*, Captain *Thompſon*, from *Glaſgow*, laſt *October*, two Caſks marked M L (the W in a Diamond and the L at the Top of it) No. 23 and 24, containing PORT WINE. As thoſe two Packages have never come to Hand, it will be taken extremly kind of any Gentleman with whom they may be lodged, to forward them by the firſt Opportunity to *Richmond*; the Expenſes will be cheerfully paid, and the Favour acknowledged, by

THOMAS MITCHELL.

For SALE,

A PARCEL of the celebrated Dr. NORRIS's DROPS, which will be ſold at prime Coſt and the Charges. For Terms, inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD,

A NEGRO FELLOW, middle aged, who is a very good Gardener, can take Care of Horſes, and is a very uſeful Hand about a Houſe. Alſo a Negro Woman who is a very good Waſher and tolerable Ironer, and is otherwiſe a very uſeful Hand. They are both perfectly honeſt. For Terms inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 10*th of* October, *at* Louiſa *Courthouſe, being Court Day, to the higheſt Bidder*,

A TRACT of Land in ſaid County, containing 414 Acres, whereon is a very good Dwelling-Houſe, all other neceſſary Outhouſes, Barns, &c. and a good Crop of Corn now growing on the Plantation; being the Tract of Land which Mr. *George Barclay* lately lived upon, and purchaſed of Mr. *Cliſton Rhodes*. The Terms of Payment will be made known, on the Day of Sale, by

(2) WILLIAM FRASER.

Juſt IMPORTED, *and to be ſold at* John Carter's *Store, in* Williamſburg, *the following Articles*, viz.

BEST broad and narrow Cloths, *Bath* Coating, Halfthicks, Oſnabrugs, Mens and Boys Hats, Womens white *French* Kid Gloves, beſt Jar Raiſins and Currants, Preſerved Figs, Sugared Almonds and Almonds in Shells, Barley Sugar, White and Brown Sugar Candy, Candied Orange Peel and Chips, Candied Barberries, Candied Ginger, White and coloured Comfits, Pickled Samphire, Walnuts, Anchovies, and Capers, beſt Mangoes, *French* Olives, Muſhroons, Catchup, Muſtard, White Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allſpice, Saltpetre, Ground Verdigriſe, Pruſſian Blue, Vermilion, *Dutch* Pink, Umber, Linſeed Oil, Alum, Brimſtone, Rotten Stone, Indigo, Fig and Powder Blue, Starch, Copperas, Bottle Corks, Chocolate, Coffee, beſt *Straſburg* Snuff, a Variety of Needles, Marble Inkſtands and Dolls, Artificial Fruit, ſuch as Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Lemons, and Eggs, whole and cut into Quarters, Almonds, &c. &c. He alſo expects, in a few Weeks, a large Aſſortment of STAYS and GARDEN SEEDS, which will be ſold for ready Money only.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* Bland, *Captain* Danby, *and to be ſold at my Shop in* Williamſburg,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, alſo Pickles, Spices, Candies, Sallad Oil, *Durham's* Muſtard, Jar Raiſins, Currants, Saltpetre, &c. &c.

(1) WILLIAM PASTEUR.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship *Londſdale*, *James Grayſon* Maſter, Burthen about 430 Hhds. *Britiſh* built, two Years old, a very good Veſſel, well fitted and found. For Terms apply to *Richard Squire Taylor*, in *King William* County. (tf)

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 13*th of* October, *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of* Thomas Simmons, *deceaſed*,

THE TRACT of LAND whereon the ſaid *Simmons* formerly lived, containing near 1000 Acres, on which are many valuable Improvements, together with a valuable Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP, his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and UTENSILS of HUSBANDRY. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 25s. on giving Bond with approved Security to the Executors.

(2‖)

To be SOLD *for ready Money, on* Monday *the* 10*th of* October, *at* King & Queen *Courthouſe, being Court Day, by Virtue of a Deed from* William Meredith *to the Subſcriber*,

THE Sloop NANCY, Burthen about 130 Hogſheads of Tobacco, together with her Crew, conſiſting of four very likely NEGROES, among which is his valuable Skipper BOB. As much of the above will be ſold as will ſatisfy the Debt due from the ſaid *Meredith* to

ROBERT BROOKE.

Purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly, will be ſold at Smithfield, *on* Thurſday *the* 3*d of* November *next*,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and SIXTY EIGHT Acres (the remaining Part of a Tract) of well timbered level Land in *Iſle of Wight* County, belonging to Mr. *James Burwell*. This Land is laid off into ſeven Lots, is within eleven Miles of *Smithfield*, and five of a very fine Merchant Mill. Any Perſon who has Thoughts of purchaſing may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *James Burwell*, in *York* County.

LEWIS BURWELL.
(tf) DUDLEY DIGGES.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
NATHANIEL BURWELL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the 28th of *Auguſt* laſt, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named RICHARD COLLONEY, but has lately changed his Name to *James O'Daniel*, about five Feet eight or ten Inches high, well ſet, with brown Hair; had on, when he went away, a gray Duffil Jacket lined with ſtriped *Virginia* Cloth, an old Felt Hat, brown Shirt, and Oſnabrug Trouſers. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Runaway, and delivers him to me, in *Caroline* County, near *Port Royal*; or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

(1‖) ROBERT RENNOLDS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *York* County, in *Auguſt* laſt, a Negro Man Slave who calls himſelf STEPNEY BLUE, upwards of ſix Feet high, of a tawny Complexion, a black Spot in his Forehead, and has loſt ſome of his fore Teeth. He was the Property of Mrs. *Sarah Mingham*, whom I have ſince married; and, as I have been informed, has a forged Paſs with his Miſtreſs's Name to it, giving him Leave to hire himſelf. He went away with a free Negro Woman named *Eaſter Roberts*, who I am told is his Wife, and I make no Doubt but he has (or will get) a Paſs, in Order to paſs as a free Man. Since he went off, he has been ſeen in *Glouceſter* County. Any Perſon who will take up the ſaid Slave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 20s. if taken within twenty Miles of this Place, 40s. if at a greater Diſtance, and 5l. if out of the Colony, beſides what the Law allows. (2) NATHAN YANCEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 29, 1774.

COMMITTED to the Publick Jail, on the 3d Inſtant, a Negro Man named CHARLES, who told me he belonged to Doctor *Corbin Griffin* of *York*, which I have repeatedly noſified to the Doctor; but no Application having been made from him for the ſaid Fellow, it is probable he has told me a Falſity. From his own Story, he was lately the Property of Mr. *James Pride*, from whom Doctor *Griffin* received him laſt *February*, and kept him in Poſſeſſion till the *July* following, at which Time he eloped. He is about 28 Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, ſlim made, well dreſſed, and fit to act in the Capacity of a Waiting Man. His Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges. (tf) PETER PELHAM.

COMMITTED to *Cheſterfield* Jail, two Negro Men, one of whom ſays his Name is PETRR, and that he belongs to *William Cooper*. He is a tall Fellow, and much ſcarified in the Face with his Country Marks; has on a *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoat, ſtriped and filled in with blue Yarn, a good Felt Hat, and other Clothes as uſual for Plantation Negroes. The other ſays his Name is BRISTOL, and that he belongs to *Joſiah Ellington*. He is a tall Fellow, ſmooth and full faced; his Clothing a *Virginia* wove Thread and Cotton Shirt, and *Virginia* Cloth Jacket and Trouſers. The Owners are deſired to prove their Properties, pay Charges, and take them away.

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a BLUE ROAN MARE eighteen or nineteen Years old, four Feet eight or nine Inches high, with a Switch Tail and roached Mane, and is a natural Trotter. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

ALEXANDER FITZPATRICK.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a GRAY MARE four or five Years old, four Feet ſeven Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has a Glaſs Eye, is a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Shoulder J. Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l.

(1) SAMUEL CROUCHER.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a SORREL HORSE about four Feet ten Inches high, with a flaxen Mane, much ſcarred on each of his Sides, and branded on the near Shoulder C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l. (1) JAMES GUNN.

Wanted immediately,

ONE or two JOURNEYMEN TAILORS that underſtand their Buſineſs well. Such will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*.

(2) JAMES SLATE.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *York* County, about four Miles from *Williamſburg*, containing 250 Acres. It lies in about three Quarters of a Mile of *York* River, and about the ſame Diſtance from the Oyſter Rocks, joins Colonel *John Tabb's*, and Colonel *Landon Carter's* Land, and has as much Timber as will pay for it in one Year, by ſelling Wood to the Inhabitants of *Williamſburg*. It is under a Morgage to Mr. *William Graves* of *York* County, for about 190l. which Sum muſt be paid him at the Acknowledgment; for the Remainder of the Money one or two Years Credit will be given, as can be agreed on, and Poſſeſſion may be had at *Chriſtmas*. For Terms apply to Captain *William Gregory* of *Charles City*, or the Subſcriber in the ſame County, about three Miles from the Courthouſe. (tf) AMBROSE JACKSON.

Wanted immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER that underſtands the Buſineſs well in all its Branches. Such a One, that can come well recommended, for an honeſt, induſtrious, ſober Man, will meet with Encouragement to his Satisfaction, a good Seat of Work, and his Money paid every *Saturday* Night if he chooſes it. Inquire for the Subſcriber, near the upper Church, in *Middleſex* County.

(tf) SAMUEL DANIEL.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, on* Wedneſday *the* 5*th of* October, *at* John Wilkinſon's *Plantation in* New Kent,

TWENTY ONE likely NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, Stocks of CATTLE and HORSES, ſome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and one RIDING CHAIR. They are ſold by Virtue of Executions obtained in *New Kent* Court, by Meſſ. *John Eilbeck*, and *David Roſs* & Co. againſt the Eſtate of the ſaid *Wilkinſon*.

(1‖) JOSIAH HOLT, D. S.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, at* Weſtbury, *the Seat of the late Colonel* Littlebury Cocke, *in* Charles City, *on* Thurſday *the* 6*th of* October,

FIVE likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, Stocks of CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, and SHEEP, belonging to the Eſtate of the ſaid *Littlebury Cocke*. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to carry Intereſt from the Date, if not punctually paid.

WILLIAM EDLOE.
(2) WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, at *Newcaſtle*, the 12th of *April* laſt, a CHESTNUT SORREL MARE about thirteen Hands high, and branded on the near Buttock A. G. Alſo a ſmall BAY HORSE with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, a ſmall Blaze down his Face, but his Brand forgot. Any Perſon who takes up the ſaid Strays, or either of them, and gives Notice to Captain *Francis Smith* near *Hanover* Courthouſe, or to Mr. *Robert Bampaſs*, ſhall have 25s. Reward for each. (2) JOHN SMITH.

POETS CORNER.

A PROCLAMATION.

TO all the pretty Girls and Boys,
That live in our Town,
This Proclamation I addreſs,
In Hopes of great Renown.
When GEORGE our King firſt fill'd his Throne,
He thus increas'd his Fame,
In Imita-ti-on of him,
I mean to do the ſame.
For you ſhould think that I am like
Unto our Sovereign King,
And ſo indeed I really am,
As like as any Thing.
Therefore to you, my Subjects dear,
Theſe loving Lines I write,
In Hopes that you will read the ſame,
And therein take Delight.
Would you be counted wiſe and great,
Shun every Thing that's ill.
And evermore *ſubmit yourſelves,*
Obedient to *my Will.*
Devoutly make GOD's ſacred Law
The ſtanding Rule of Life,
Avoid Deceit, Hypocriſy,
Sedi-ti-on and Strife.
Each Night, before you go to Bed,
Be ſure your Prayers to ſay,
And thank the Lord for all the Good
Of the preceding Day.
And that you ſtill may keep in Mind
Theſe Rules, which I lay down,
I now command the School-maſters
And Uſhers of the Town,
That they, in their reſpective Schools,
May ever watchful be,
To train the Youth to *my Commands,*
In ſtrict Conformity.
All naughty Boys you muſt correct,
With Birch and Ferul too,
For, *ſpare the Rod, and ſpoil the Child,*
A Saying is moſt true.
How can you hope that Heaven will bleſs
The Saplins of this Land,
If you to Refor-ma-ti-on
Lend not your helping Hand.
And farthermore, ye Children dear,
I ſolemnly declare
That if you [illegible] *obedient* be,
[illegible] you ſhall ſhare.
[illegible] Cakes and Sugar Plumbs,
[illegible] things beſide;
[illegible] dreſs'd in Tunicks fine,
[illegible] horſe for to ride.
But if you ſhould *rebellious* prove,
For all that do amiſs,
I keep at *Home* a monſtrous *Rod,*
A *Rod,* well ſoak'd in P—.
And now GOD proſper GEORGE, our King,
And grant him long to live:
From SALEM's *Council Chamber,* I
Theſe WISE inſtructions give.

WE the Subſcribers, having for ſome Time paſt experienced very great inconvenience ariſing from the Uncertainty of the Time of our Meeting in *Williamſburg,* have now reſolved, and are determined, for the future, to meet there every 25th Day of *October* and *April*; of which we give this publick Notice, that thoſe who have Buſineſs to tranſact with us may know when to attend.

JAMES LYLE.
ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.
DANIEL M'CALLUM.
ROBERT DONALD.
JAMES FARQUHAR.
JAMES DONALD.
ALEXANDER BAINE.
JOHN FISHER.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.
RICHARD ADAMS.
ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.
ANDREW CHALMER.
EDWARD JOHNSON.
MINIAN MENZIES.
THOMAS MAIN.
ROBERT RUTHERFORD.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL.
M'CALL & SHEDDEN.
ADAM FLEMING.
THOMAS RUSSELL.
HECTOR RAE.
NEIL M'CARRELL.
JOHN LINDSAY.
JAMES GIBSON, & Co.
JOHN JOHNSON.
ROBERT BUSTON.
ARCHIBALD BRYCE.
ARCHIBALD GOVAN.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Jun.
EDWARD BRISBANE.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
THOMAS YOUNGER.
SIMON FRASER.
THOMAS HODGE.
JAMES M'DOWALL.
DAVID COCHRAN.
NEIL JAMIESON.
JAMES GLASSFORD.
WILLS COWPER.
MATTHEW PHRIPP.
JOHN HAMILTON.
THOMAS SIMPSON.
JOHN GILMOUR.
CHARLES GILMOUR.
JOHN HAY, & Co.
BENJAMIN BAILEY, & Co.
ANTHONY WARWICK.
INGLIS & LONG.
FIELDING LEWIS.
ARCHIBALD CUNNISON.
HENRY MITCHELL.
JAMES ROBISON.
JAMES SOMERVELL.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.
JOHN GLASSELL.
ANDREW CRAWFORD.
RICHARD HANSON.
JAMES INGRAM.
WILLIAM HARRISON.
EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.
JOHN BAIRD.
THOMAS SHORE.
PATRICK COUTTS.
MOSS ARMISTEAD.
EILBECK, ROSS, & Co.
JOHN TABB.
CORNELIUS CALVERT.
ROBERT PLEASANTS, & Co.
THOMAS EVANS.
EDWARD STABLER.
DAVID RUSSELL.
GEORGE PURDIE.

Twenty Pounds Reward,

WHEREAS *John Garlington* of *Northumberland* County, a Skipper of a Schooner, hired of me laſt Year a Negro Man Slave named AARON, whom he has not returned, but reported he was drowned in *Potowmack* River, but has never produced me any ſatisfactory Proof thereof; and whereas *Garlington* told me he was offered 150l. for the ſaid Negro by a Gentleman on *James* River, I ſhall acknowledge it a particular Favour of the Gentleman that offered the above Price if he will write me, or *Mr. Daniel Weiſeger,* Merchant, in *Warwick,* whether he knows any Thing of the ſaid Negro, as I think it appears by *Garlington*'s Behaviour that he is not drowned. The Fellow is about 30 Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, very black, well made, and has a long Scar on his Noſe. If the Fellow is living, and ſuch Intelligence given me that I get him, I will give 20l. or the above Reward, if brought to me in *Lancaſter* County.

(4) GEORGE NORRIS.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, the 10th of *May* laſt, a DARK BAY MARE about four Feet ſix Inches high, no Brand, mealy Noſe, thick Mane and long Switch Tail, ſtrong made, good Courage, paces, trots, and gallops. Any Perſon who will deliver her to *Mr. David Anderſon,* Jun. Merchant, in *Louiſa* (where ſhe was bred) or to the Subſcriber, ſhall have 30s. Reward.

(2) MATTHEW ANDERSON, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield,* a BAY HORSE four Feet and a Half high, with a Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock B. Poſted and appraiſed to 3l.

JOHN COX.

To be SOLD *or* RENTED *(Preference will be given to the firſt)*

A PLANTATION on *Allen's* Creek in *Mecklenburg,* within a Mile of *Roanoke,* conſiſting of about 320 Acres of Land, the Property of Meſſ. *Alexander Donald* and Co. and whereon the Subſcriber now lives. The Land of itſelf is valuable, excluſive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-Houſe, with other neceſſary Outhouſes, and a large and convenient Storehouſe, 32 by 44 Feet. There are about 20 Acres of the low Ground well ſet in Timothy and Clover, and notwithſtanding this dry Summer, 15 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Buſhels of Oats in the Straw, ſome *Indian* Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and ſome Hogs, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. The Purchaſer may have Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes as ſoon as he pleaſes, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Courſe the Purchaſer will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and beſides the Situation of the Place (being on *Taylor's* Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern. (tf) EBENEZER MACHARG.

CHARLES CITY, *September* 13, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the firſt of *Auguſt* laſt, a Negro Man named PETER, by Trade a good Houſe Carpenter, Cooper, Bricklayer, Plaiſterer and Whitewaſher, and Gardener, about five Feet five or ſix Inches high, rather of a yelloviſh Complexion, and a little pitted with the Smallpox; his Clothing as uſual for Crop Negroes, except a Cotton Coat inſtead of a Waiſtcoat, which is dyed of a dark brown Colour. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Willis* of *Glouceſter,* and by him given to Mrs. *Kennon* of this County. He worked ſome Time at *Kennon's* Mine in *Buckingham,* and has lived on the *Eaſtern Shore*; and I am of Opinion he is lurking in one of thoſe Neighbourhoods, or endeavouring to get to Mr. *Kennon's* in *North Carolina,* where he may be harboured by his Negroes. I will give 30s. to any Perſon who will deliver him to me, if taken in *Charles City,* 40s. if in any other County, and if out of the Province 5l. and I hereby forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels and others from harbouring or carrying him out of the Colony.

(4l) JOHN WEST.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George,* a well ſet WHITE HORSE, about twelve Years old, four Feet ſix Inches and a Half high, ſomewhat Flea bitten, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, not branded, but has ſome Scars on his off Buttock which appear to be the Bite of a Horſe; and paces middling well. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

THOMAS WILD.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford,* a BAY HORSE about twelve Years old, four Feet ſix Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has ſome Saddle Spots, branded on the near Shoulder E and on the near Buttock C, and had on a Bell of about 4s. Value. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. JOHN EWING.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia,* a BLACK HORSE near fourteen Hands high, ſeven or eight Years old, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, his near hind Foot partly white, branded on the near Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

SIMON WALTON.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield,* a ſmall BRINDLED STEER, three Years old, ſome White under his Belly, Tail, and Legs, and marked with a Crop in the left Ear, and a Piece taken from the upper Side of the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.

EDMUND LOGWOOD.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie,* a GRAY MARE about nine Years old, four Feet one Inch high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, is much Flea-bitten about the Head and Ears, paces naturally, but has no perceivable Brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

DUNCAN ROSE.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte,* a BLACK HORSE about ten Years old, four Feet five Inches high, with a Switch Tail, a Star in his Forehead, ſome Saddle Spots near his Withers, had on a Bell, has but one Eye, and branded on the near Buttock H. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

THOMAS ROGERS.

TAKEN up, between *Williamſburg* and the *College Landing,* a very ſmall BLACK MARE, appears to be old, and branded on the near Buttock T. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

(3) RALPH CRUTCHFIELD.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford,* a BAY HORSE about three Years old, thirteen Hands one Inch high, with a ſmall Star and Snip, Part of his near hind Foot white, dockt, and branded on the off Shoulder P. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. ROBERT EWING, Junior.

WOOLLENS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received, by the *Kingſton Packet,* Captain *Joſeph Turner,* from *Hull,* a large Aſſortment of coarſe Woollens, viz. Six Quarter Cloths with neceſſary Trimmings, and other ſmall Packages (of about 40l. Sterling Value each) conſiſting of coarſe Duffils, Frieze, Fearnought, Halfthicks, Scarlets, *Kendal* Cottons, Negro Blanketting, Bed Blankets, White Plaiding, Rugs of different Kinds, and other Goods which he will ſell reaſonable for Cash, or ſhort Credit.

(tf) JOHN STONEY.

*** He has alſo for Sale SEINE TWINE in ſmall Packages, SHOT in Barrels, *Weſt India* RUM, Flat and Square BAR IRON of a good Quality, and a Quantity of COALS in ſaid Veſſel.

NORFOLK, *September* 20, 1774.

For CHARTER *to any Part of* Europe,

THE Ship *Sparling, William Prieſtman* Maſter, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, 13,000 Buſhels, or 2500 Barrels. For Terms apply to the Subſcribers, in *Norfolk.*

(8) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

*** Who have juſt imported in ſaid Veſſel, from *Liverpool, Iriſh* Linens, Oſnabrugs, *Kendal* Cottons, Felt Hats, Sail Canvas, Mould and Dipped Candles, Hard Soap, Nails, Loaf Sugar, Fine Salt, Coals, Queen's China Plates in ſmall Crates, Seine Twine, Bottled Beer, Cheeſe, *&c. &c.* They have alſo for Sale *Weſt India* Rum, Old Spirits, Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Moloſſes, *Madeira* Wine, *&c.*

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD,

WHEREAS, on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was intruſted with a conſiderable Sum in Half Johannefſes, of nine Pennyweight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec,* and as he has not yet made his Appearance there, with other ſuſpicious Circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the Money. He is a Native of *England,* about ſix Feet high, ſwarthy Complexion, very dark keen Eyes, and pitted with the Smallpox, of a ſlender Make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall Impediment in his Speech. He lived ſome Time in *Boſton,* from whence he removed to *Quebec,* aſſuming the Character of a Merchant in both Places; he was alſo once in Trade in *Newcaſtle, Virginia,* and has a Brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on Board Captain *John F. Pruyn,* for *Albany,* and took with him a blue Caſimir and a dark brown Cloth Suit of Clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp,* in any of his Majeſty's Jails on this Continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per Cent. on the Sum recovered, and the above Reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Curſon* and *Sexton* of *New York, Joſeph Wharton,* Junior, of *Philadelphia, Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore, James Gibſon* and Co. *Virginia, John Bondfield* of *Quebec, Malatiah Bourne* or *John Rowe* of *Boſton.* It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp,* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any Thing of the Route he has taken, that they convey the moſt early Intelligence thereof to any of the above Perſons, or *Greenwood, Ritſon,* and *Marſh,* in *Norfolk,* or to *Robert Pleaſants* and Co. at *Four Mile* Creek, *Henrico* County; the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent. (tf)

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Surry* County, containing 450 Acres, known by the Name of *Cabin Point,* on which are a new Set of Brick Warehouſes, which bring in about 70l. a Year, and a new Brick Merchant Mill completely fitted with two Water Wheels on a never-failing Stream, within 100 Feet of the Wharf. The Land is very good for Grain, and has about 40 Acres that may be made fine Meadow. This is one of the moſt improveable Eſtates in the Country. Half the Purchaſe Money to be paid in twelve Months, the other Half may lie for ſeven Years, on good Security being given, and punctual Payment of Intereſt. If the Land is not ſold by *Chriſtmas,* it will be rented out.

(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, at* Amelia *Court-houſe, on the* 10th *of* January *next,*

TWENTY very likely SLAVES, to ſatisfy a Debt due to *James* and *Robert Donald,* & Co. Credit will be allowed till the 10th of *October* 1775. Bond and Security to be given to the ſaid Company; and if Payment is not made to the Day, the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Date. (7) WILLIAM WATSON.

To be RENTED *annually, or for a Term of Years,*

SWAN's POINT FERRY and BOATS, with two good Dwelling-Houſes, all neceſſary Outhouſes, an exceeding fine Paſture, and Land ſufficient to work four Hands, under a good Fence. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN HARTWELL COCKE.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND Acres of LAND, lying on the River *Shenando,* in the County of *Frederick,* eight Miles above *Aſhby*'s Gap. One Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and an extenſive Credit will be given for the Remainder. Mr. *James Brown* will ſhow the Land to any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and I ſhall be on the Premiſes the 15th of *November* next.

(tf) NATHANIEL BURWELL.

ISLE of WIGHT, *July* 19, 1774.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Honourable General Court, and by Letter of Attorney from Colonel George Mercer *of* Virginia, *now in* London, *will be ſold at publick Auction,*

ABOUT 3500 ACRES of LAND in the County of *Loudoun,* near *Weſt*'s Ordinary, about twelve Miles from *Leeſburg,* forty from *Alexandria,* and thirty five from *Dumfries,* on *Potowmack.* This Land is well known, by the Deſcription of *Bull Run Mountains,* and is very fertile.—Alſo 6500 Acres on *Shenando* River, in the County of *Frederick,* oppoſite to *Snicker*'s Ordinary, and binding on the River about ſeven Miles. As this Tract is Part of a Survey one of the firſt in that Part of the Colony, its good Quality cannot be queſtioned, it is well watered, will admit of two Mills on Land Streams, and others on the River; there are now on it ſix Plantations well improved for Cropping, 110 Slaves, and very large and choice Stocks of Horſes (ſome of the Dray Breed) black Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; which, together with the Crops of Corn and Wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 Barrels and 5000 Buſhels) will be ſold on the Premiſes, on the 24th Day of *November* next, or next fair Day.——The *Loudoun* Lands will be ſold at *Weſt*'s Ordinary, on the 21ſt Day of the ſame Month. Both Tracts will be laid off in Lots to ſuit every Kind of Purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton,* near the *Loudoun* Land, and Mr. *William Dawſon,* who reſides on the *Shenando* Tract. Among the Slaves are two good Blackſmiths, two Carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful Waggoner. The aged black Cattle, and grown Hogs, will be fattened for Slaughter.—— Purchaſers above 25l. will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to the Subſcribers, who will be prepared to make Conveyances.

(20) JOHN TAYLOE. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship GREENWOOD, *Mackey Reed* Maſter, loads at *Norfolk,* has two Thirds of her Cargo already engaged, can take in 100 Hhds. of Tobacco on Liberty of Conſignment. Any Gentlemen inclining to ſhip by her will pleaſe to ſend their Orders to Mr. *Richard Taylor* of *Peterſburg,* Mr. *Richard Squire Taylor* in *King William* County, or to us at *Norfolk.*

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years,*

BELVOIR, the beautiful Seat of the Honourable *George William Fairfax,* Eſq; lying upon *Potowmack* River in *Fairfax* County, about fourteen Miles below *Alexandria.* The Manſion Houſe is of Brick, two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms and a large Paſſage on the lower Floor, five Rooms and a Paſſage on the ſecond, and a Servants Hall and Cellars below, convenient Offices, Stables, and Coach Houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed Garden, ſtored with a great Variety of valuable Fruits, in good Order. Appertaining to the Tract on which theſe Houſes ſtand, and which contains near 2000 Acres (ſurrounded in a Manner by navigable Water) are ſeveral valuable Fiſheries, and a good Deal of cleared Land in different Parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The Terms may be known of Colonel *Waſhington,* who lives near the Premiſes, or of me in *Berkley* County.

(tf) FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Veſſels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooks*'s Quarry on *Rappahannock,* and land the ſame on *Cape Henry,* for the Lighthouſe. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to engage in ſuch Work, are deſired to treat with *Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall,* and *Thomas Newton,* Eſqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.

(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouſe, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, ſufficient to work ſix or eight Hands, with all neceſſary Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thouſand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherſt* County, whereon are ſeveral Plantations and Improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the ſaid Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millſtones, which Mill has for two Years paſt got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is ſituated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be ſhown by *William Womack,* who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Intereſt being paid for the ſecond Year, and alſo for the firſt, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel *William Cabell,* at the Expenſe of the Purchaſer. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell,* or the Subſcriber. Six per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Perſon will chooſe to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near ſome navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.